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The man's a dolt who lets in grief,
Where he might open the door to laughter,
It turns his efforts to heart relief,
They leave a void for some hours after.
Dull sorrow is a malady,
That ends in lunacy or phthisic;
But mirth is nature's respite,
And laughter is the best of physic.

The Kings of old, to slum at least;
The ill effects melancholy,
Kept merry folks, to crown life's feast
With sparkling wit and harmless folly:
So *Comus* rules with buoyant hand—
To mirth turns fear, and pain, and sadness,
And sends forth, ringing through the land,
The laughing shout of joy and gladness.

Care, oft indulged, is like a fire
That flames and burns the man you blow it.
Or, like a snake, when wrinkled, dies—
Who digs your grave before you know it.

For young or old, for sage or clown—
For any and all, or may hereafter—
To cure life's ills, or keep them down,
There's nothing like a fit of laughter.

I am yet half sick, gentlemen; tossed and twisted about by a fortnight's gale on the Atlantic's restless waves, my giddy brains are still turning round in a whirlpool, and this gigantic continent seems . . . Let me, before I go to work, spend some hours of rest upon this soil of freedom—your happy home. Freedom and Home! what heavenly music in those two words! Alas, I have no home, and the freedom of my people is down-trodden. Young Giant of Free America, do not tell me that thy shores are an asylum to the oppressed, and a home to the homeless exile. An asylum it is, but all the blessings of your glorious country, can they drop into oblivion the longing of the heart, and the fond desires for our native land! My beloved native and thy very sufferings make thee but dearer to my heart; thy bleeding image dwells with me when I wake, as it rests with me in the short moments of my restless sleep. It has accompanied me over the waves. It will accompany me when I go back to fight over again the battle of which we have no idea but which I feel so keenly now. Even here, where this prodigious view of greatness, freedom and happiness, which spreads before my eyes, my thoughts are wandering toward the past, and when I look over these thousands of thousands before me, the happy inheritance of yonder freedom for which your fathers fought and bled—and when I turn to you, citizens, to bow before the majesty of the United States, and to thank the people of New York for their generous share in my liberation, and for the unparalleled honor of this reception, I see, out of the very midst of this great assemblage, rise the bleeding image of Hungary, looking to you with anxiety whether there be in the lustre of your eye a ray of hope for her; whether there be in the thunder of your hurrahs a trumpet call of resurrection. If there were such such ray of hope in your eyes, as would give such trumpet call in your cheers, directed to Europe's oppressed nations. They will stand alone in the hour of need. . . . fortunate than you were, they will meet no brother's hand to help them in the approaching giant struggle against the league of tyrants of the world. And who also to me. . . . I feel no joy even here, and to-day, my stay here will turn out to be lost for my fatherland—lost at the very time when every moment is teeming in the decision of Europe's independence. Citizens, much as I am wanting some hours of rest, much as I have need to become familiar with the ground I will have to stand upon before I enter upon business matters publicly, I took it for a duty of honor, not to let escape even this first moment of your generous welcome, without stating plainly and openly to you what sort of man I am, and what are the expectations and the hopes—what are the motives which brought me now to your glorious shores. Gentlemen, I have to thank the people, Congress, and Government of the United States for my liberation from captivity. Human tongue has no words to express the bliss which I felt when I—the down-trodden Hungarian—when I saw chief—saw the glorious flag—the "stars and stripes" fluttering over my head—when I first bowed before it with due respect—when I saw around me the brave and gallant officers and crew of the Mississippi frigate—the most of them the worthiest representatives of true American principles, American greatness, American generosity, and to think that it was not a mere chance, but that the star-spangled banner adorned me, and that it was your protecting will that knew that the United States of America, conscious of their glorious calling as well as of their power, declared by this unparalleled act to be resolved to become the protectors of human rights—to see a powerful vessel of America coming far Asia to break the chains by which the mightiest despots of Europe fettered the activity of an exiled Magyar, whose very name disturbed the proud security of their sleep—to feel restored by such a protection, and in such a way, to freedom, and by freedom to activity. . . . You may be well aware of what I have said, and still feel at the remembrance of this sacred trust and ment of my life. Others spoke of me acted; and I was free! You acted; and at this act of yours tyrants trembled; humanity shouted out with joy; the down-trodden people of Magyars—the down-trodden did not brook, raised their heads with resolution and with hope, and the brilliancy of your stars was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations with the morning sun of rising liberty. Now, gentlemen, you must be aware how boundless the gratitude must be which I feel for you. You have restored me to life, because you restored me to activity; and should my life be the dispensation of the Almighty, shall prove useful to my father land and humanity, it will be your merit—it will be your work. May you and your glorious country be blessed for it. Europe is on the very edge of such immense events, that however fervent my grati-

to cross the Atlantic at this very time, only for the purpose to thank you for my warm wishes. I would have thanked you by facts concurring to the freedom of the European continent and would have postponed my visit to your glorious shores till the decisive battle of freedom was fought—if it were my destiny to outlive that day. Then what is the motive of my being here at this very time? The motive, citizens, is, that your generous act of my liberation has raised the conviction throughout the world, that this generous act of yours is but the manifestation of your resolution to throw your weight into the balance where the fate of the European continent is to be weighed. You have raised the conviction throughout the world, that by my liberation you were willing to say, 'Ye oppressed nations of old Europe's continent, be of good cheer, the young giant of America stretches his powerful arm over the waves, ready to give a brother's hand to your future.' So is your act interpreted throughout the world. You, in your proud security, can scarcely imagine how beneficial this conviction has already proved to the suffering nations of the European continent.—You can scarcely imagine what self-confidence you have already given to the resolution of the oppressed. You have kindled the fire of solidarity of destinies of nations. I can't doubt that you know how I was received by the public opinion in every country which I touched since I am free, and what feelings my liberation has elicited those countries which I was not my lot to touch. You know how I, a plain, poor, penniless exile, have almost become a centre of hope and confidence to the most different nations; and unite but by the tie of common suffering.—What is the source of this apparition, unparalleled in mankind's history? The source of it is, that you generous act of my liberation is taken by the world for the revelation of the fact that the United States are resolved not to allow the despots of the world to trample on oppressed humanity. It is, hence, that my liberation was cheered, from Sweden down to Portugal, as a ray of hope. It is, hence, that even these nations which most desire my presence in Europe now, have unanimously told me, 'Hasten on, hasten on, to the great, free, rich and powerful people of the United States, and bring over its prosperity and the cause of your country, so intimately connected with European Liberty'; and here I stand to witness the cause of the solidarity of human rights before the great Republic of the United States.

Humble as I am, *Gel, the Almighty*, has selected me to represent the cause of humanity before you. My warrant to this capacity is written in the sympathy and confidence of all who are oppressed, and of all who, as your elder brother, the people of Britain, sympathize with the oppressed—my warrant to this capacity is written in the hopes and expectations you have entitled the world to entertain, by liberating me out of my prison, and by restoring me to activity. But it has pleased the Almighty to make out of my humble self yet another opportunity for a thing which may prove a happy turning-point in the destinies of the world. I bring you a brotherly greeting from the people of Great Britain. I speak not in an official character, imparted by diplomacy, whose secrecy is the curse of the world, but I am the harbinger of the public spirit of the people, which has the right to impart a direction to its government, and which I witnessed, pronouncing that the most decided motto openly—that the people of England, united to you with enlightened brotherly love, as it is united in blood—conscious of your strength as it is conscious of its own, has forever abandoned every sentiment of irritation and rivalry, and desires the brotherly alliance of the United States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right of nations against the encroaching arrogance of despots, and, leagued to you against the league of despots, to stand, together with your god-father to the approaching baptism of European liberty. Now, gentlemen, I have stated my position. I am a straightforward man; I am a Republican; I have avowed it openly in the monarchial, but free England; and I am happy to state that I have nothing lost here, in Republican America, by that frankness which must be one of the chief qualities of every Republican. So I beg leave, frankly and openly, to state the following points:

First, that I take it to be the duty of honor and principle not to meddle whatever with party questions of your own domestic affairs. I claim for my country the right to dispose of itself; so I am resolved, and must be resolved, to respect the same principle here and everywhere. May others delight in the part of knight errand for theories. It is not my case. I am the man of a great principle of the sovereignty of every people to dispose of its own destiny, and I must solemnly deny to every foreigner, as to every foreign power, the right to oppose the sovereign faculty. Secondly, I profess, highly and openly, my admiration for the glorious principle of union, on which stands the mighty pyramid of your greatness, and upon the basis of which you have grown, in the short period of seventy-five years, to a prodigious giant, the living wonder of the world. I have the most warm wish that the star spangled banner of the United States may forever be floating, undivine and one, the proud ensign of mankind's divine origin; and taking my ground on this principle of union, which I find lawfully existing in our established Constitutional fact, it is not to a party, but to the united people of the United States that I am confidently will address my humble requests for aid and protection to oppressed humanity. I will confidently respect your laws, but within the limits of your laws I will use every honest exertion to gain your operative sympathy and your financial, fraternal, and political aid for my country's freedom and independence, and entreat the realization of these hopes which your generosity has raised in me for the people's breasts, and also in the breasts of Europe's oppressed nations. And, therefore, thirdly, I beg leave frankly to state that my aim is to restore my fatherland to the full enjoyment of that act of Declaration of Independence, which being the only right existing public law of my nation, can nothing have been lost of its rightness by the violent invasion of foreign Russian arms, and which, therefore, is fully entitled to be recognized by the

people of the United States, whose very resistance is founded upon a similar declaration of independence. Thus having expounded my aim, I beg leave to state that I came not to your glorious shores to enjoy a happy rest. I came not with the intention to gather triumphs of personal distinction, but to become the object of popular shows; but I came to be an humble petitioner in my country's name, as its freely chosen constitutional chief. What can be opposed to this recognition, which is a logical necessary consequence of the principle of your country's political existence? What can be opposed to it? The frown of Mr. Hulsemann—the anger of that satellite of the Czar, called Francis Joseph of Austria; and the immense danger with which some European and American papers threaten you, and by which, of course, you must feel extremely terrified, that your Ministry at Vienna will have offered his passports, and that Mr. Hulsemann leaves Washington, should I be received and treated in my official capacity? Now, as to your Minister at Vienna, how can you combine the letting him stay there with your opinion of the cause of Hungary. I really don't know; but so much I do know, that the present absolutist atmosphere of Europe, is not very propitious to American principles. I know a man who could tell some curious facts about this matter. But as to Mr. Hulsemann, really I am not bold to say that he would be so ready to leave Washington. He has extremely well digested the caustic pills which Mr. Webster has administered to him so gloriously; but after all I know enough of the public spirit of the sovereign people of the United States to be fully willing to admit whatever responsible depository of the executive power, should be even less willing to do so, which, to be sure, your high-ministry government is not willing to do, to be regulated in its policy by all the Hulsemanns or all the Francis Josepchs in the world. So I confidently hope that the sovereign of this country, the people, will make the declaration of independence of Hungary soon formally recognized, and that it will care not a bit for it if Mr. Hulsemann takes to-morrow his passports—*bon voyage* to him. But it is also my sacred duty to profess that I am entirely convinced that the government of the United States shares warmly the sentiments of the people in that respect. It has proved it by executing in a ready and dignified manner the resolution of Congress on behalf of my liberation. It has proved it by calling on the Congress to consider how I shall be treated and received, and even this morning I was honored, by the express order of the government, with an official salute from the batteries of the United States, in such a manner, in which, according to the military rules, only a public, high official capacity could be greeted. Having thus expounded my aim, I beg leave to state that I came not to your glorious shores to enjoy a happy rest. I came not with the intention to gather triumphs of personal distinction, but because an humble petitioner, in my country's name, as its freely chosen constitutional chief, humbly to entreat your generous aid; and then it is to this aim I will devote every moment of my time with the more assiduity, the more restlessness, as every moment may bring a report of events—which may call me to hasten to my place on the battle field, where the great, and I hope the last battle will be fought between Liberty and Despotism. A moment marked by the finger of God to be so near, that every hour of delay of your generous aid may prove fatally disastrous to oppressed humanity, and thus, having stated my position to be that of an humble petitioner in the name of my oppressed country, let me respectfully ask, do you not regret to have bestowed upon me the high honor of this glorious reception, unparalleled in history? I say unparalleled in history, though I know that your fathers have welcomed Lafayette in a similar way; but Lafayette had mighty claims to your country's gratitude; he might claim in your ranks for your freedom and independence, and what still was more, in the hour of your need. He was the link of your friendly connection with France—a connection, the result of which were two French fleets of more than thirty light men-of-war, three thousand gallant men, who fought side by side with you against Cornwallis, before Yorktown; the precious gift of twenty-four thousand muskets, a loan of nineteen millions of dollars, and even the preliminary treaties of your glorious peace, negotiated at Paris by your immortal Franklin. I hope the people of the United States, now itself in the happy condition to aid those who are in need of aid, as itself was once in need, will kindly remember these facts; and you, citizens of New York, and you will yourselves become the Lafayette of Hungary. Lafayette had great claims to your love and sympathy, but I have none. I came an humble petitioner, with no other claims than those which the oppressed have to the sympathy of free men, who have the power to help; with the claim which the unfortunate has to the happy; and the down-trodden has to the protection of eternal justice and of human rights. In a word, I have no other claims than those which the oppressed principle of freedom has to the aid of victorious liberty.

Then I would humbly ask, are these claims sufficient to ensure your generous protection, not myself, but to the cause of my native land—not to my native land only, but to the principle of freedom in Europe's continent, of which the independence of Hungary is the indispensable key stone? If you consider these claims not sufficient to your active and operative sympathy, then let me know at once that the high hopes have failed which Europe's oppressed nations had looked for in your great, mighty, and glorious republic—let me know that the failure of our hopes, that I may hasten back and tell Europe's oppressed nations,—"Let us fight, forsaken and single handed, the battle of Leonidas; let us trust to God, to our right, and to our good sword, there is no other help for the oppressed nations on earth." But if your generous republican hearts are animated by the high principle of freedom and of the solidarity in the destinies of humanity—if you have the will, as, to be sure, you have the power, to support the cause of freedom against the sacrilegious league of despotism, then give me some days of calm reflection to become acquainted with the ground upon which I stand—let me take the best advice of some active friends on the most practical course I have to adopt—let me see if there be

any preparatory steps taken in favor of that cause which I have the honor to represent; and then let me have a new opportunity to expound before you my humble requests in a practical way. I confidently hope, Mr. Mayor, the corporation and citizens of the Empire city will grant me the second opportunity. If this be your generous will, then let me take this for a boon of happier days; and let me add; with a sign of thanksgiving to Almighty God, that it is your glorious country which Providence has selected for the asylum of freedom, as it already the asylum to oppressed humanity.

I am told that I will have the high honor to review your patriotic militia. Oh, God! how my heart throbs at the idea of seeing this gallant army enlisted on the side of freedom against despotism—the world would be free, and you the saviors of humanity. And why not? These gallant men take part in the mighty demonstration of the day, proving that I was right when I said that now-a-days even the bayonets think, Citizens of New York, it is under your protection that I place the sacred cause of freedom and independence of Hungary.

Abstract of the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The limits of his report, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says, will admit only of a very general and summary view of the operations of his branch of the public service.

In his last annual report allusion was made to the mutual aggressions of the Sioux and Chippewas, and similar occurrence have taken place within the last year, resulting in depredations on each other's property and the murder of men, women, and children, regardless of their treaty arrangements.

With this exception, order has prevailed among all the tribes with whom we have established relations, and who have felt the controlling influence of our Government. To our citizens they have been peaceable and friendly; have readily yielded to the policy of the Department spring encouragement, by their advances in civilization, to the agents of the Government, and to the missionaries who have been imparting to them the truths of Christianity.

During the past summer, treaties have been made with various bands of the Sioux Indians by which they cede a large and valuable country west of the Mississippi, in Minnesota and Iowa. To the treaties and the report of the commissioners he refers for details. In view of their rapid spread of the white population, and the growing discontent of the Indians in this region, the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands has long been desired by the Government.

A number of the Chippewas who had continued to reside on the lands east of the Mississippi, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, have been removed during the present year. With the exception of the Anse and Vieux Desert bands, and a portion of Pelican Lake and Wisconsin River bands, an entire removal has been effected. The remainder are reported to be suffering from small pox and measles, and cannot be removed until summer. It is thought they can be induced to emigrate. The number removed is reported to be three thousand; the number remaining is about seven hundred. An apprehension that they might return in considerable numbers and molest our citizens, has induced the Commissioner heretofore to recommend that efforts be made to concentrate them west of the Mississippi, where arrangements could be made to educate and instruct them in agriculture and the mechanic arts. But as the country was not the common property of these Indians, it was also recommended to ask Congress to defray the expense of a negotiation with all the bands, for the purpose of acquiring portions of the country east of the Mississippi necessary to the wants of the white population, providing that the remaining lands should be the common property of the whole tribe, and that a proportion of their funds should be set aside to advance them in civilization and prosperity. This recommendation the Commissioner now renews.

The Menomones are still on the lands in Wisconsin ceded by them in 1848, owing to their dissatisfaction with the country assigned them, and the President, acting of favor has consented that they shall remain until next June, provided they do not interfere with the public surveys. The Superintendent, to whom the difficulties of their case was submitted, has reported in favor of permitting them to remain on a more remote tract in Wisconsin, which will not be wanted by emigrants for many years—a recommendation which the Commissioner sanctions, in consideration of their extreme poverty and harmless disposition. This course will require another treaty.

A treaty was made with the Ottowas and Chippewas in 1836, by which they cede their lands in Michigan, reserving certain tracts, which reservation the Senate limited for five years; but as those Indians have manifested great industry and improvement, the Commissioner recommends that Congress appropriate a sum to consummate measures necessary for their permanent settlement where they now reside.

The course previously recommended by several of the Commissioner's predecessors and himself, in reference to some of the tribes on the borders of the Western States, is the only one, he thinks, which can save them from utter extinction—which is, to open a new western outlet for the rapid and onward current of our white population. If this is done, they will be drawn forth to perish on the plains. By timely precautions those tribes may become an intelligent and Christian people.

The measure of paying the Chocktaws east of the Mississippi their scrip has had the effect of stimulating their emigration westward. The commissioner concurs with the agent of the Chocktaws that it would be better to pay in money the fraud portion of the scrip, putting an end to the land speculation, and relieving Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, of an Indian population.

The Winnabegs are becoming better satisfied with the country to which they have removed and give evidences of being ere long a thrifty and contented people.

The tribes of the Osage river agency, composed of Weas, Pankshaws, Peorias, Kaskas and Miamies, have abandoned the chase

engaged in agriculture, and by intermarriage have become practically one tribe. They have, generally, taken the temperance pledge, and are said to be doing well.

The condition of the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and Kickapoo, is steadily improving. The Sacs and Foxes last spring lost about one-fifth of their number with small pox. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the pestilence spreading.

Encouraged by the Iowas, three hundred Winnebagoes have settled and intermarried among the former. The friendliness of those tribes, and the extreme aversion of the Winnebagoes to the country assigned them in Minnesota, renders questionable the policy of disturbing them.

The three Commissioners to negotiate with Indian tribes in Oregon, having entered upon their duties in February last, report that the Indians on the Willamette and Lower Columbia rivers are peaceably disposed; but other tribes, north and south, are wild and fierce. Six treaties have been negotiated with various bands, and reservations assigned them west of the Cascade mountains. They refused to have their money set apart for school or agricultural purposes except the Twality band. The Commissioner has been dissolved.

Superintendent Dart considers the Indians generally in Oregon as temperate, peaceful and easily managed. He has negotiated several important treaties with them, which have not yet been received.

From our agents in California much information has been received, but too desultory to be entirely satisfactory. Treaties have been made with some eighty or ninety tribes; and there is reason to believe that much good has resulted.

There are novel provisions in these treaties with the Indians of California and Oregon, the practical operation and wisdom of which must be determined by those whose appropriate province is to make them the law of the land.

The means applicable to Indian purposes in California have been inadequate. Without large sums Indian affairs in California and Oregon cannot be properly conducted; and in this connection the Commissioner recommends an Assistant Commissioner for that State and Territory.

The Commissioner adverts to Indian affairs in New Mexico, and says that no change has taken place there. The wild, desert and mountainous country, the savage nature and untamed habits of the Indians—the inhabitants often more reckless than the Indians themselves—the scattered and heterogeneous population, are beyond the control of the Department, and have produced a state of things so deplorable as to render its acquisition a misfortune, and its possession a reproach to the Government.

The Commissioner upbraids the military, and says the officers of the army and the Indian agents can hardly co-operate until the Governor of the Territory shall be in fact what he is in name, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

An agent has been appointed for the Indians in Ohio, and two sub-agents. A delegation of Shawonee or Snake Indians, a disabled tribe, were recently present at the grand council at Fort Laramie, and left with more friendly feelings.

The treaties recently concluded by Superintendent Ramsey, with the Cheyennes, at Fort Union, by Superintendent Mitchell and Agent Finckle, with the wild tribes of the prairies, at Fort Laramie, came to hand at so late a period as to afford but little time for considering their provisions; but they are fully explained in the accompanying reports of the Commissioners, who doubtless have discharged with fidelity and ability, the arduous and important duties imposed upon them.

There is no change in our Indian relations with Texas, nor is there likely to be, the Commissioners say, until the Indians in that State are placed under the exclusive control of the General Government; and if Texas will not consent to the arrangement suggested, necessary as it is to the security of her frontier, and the very existence of the Indians, she can have no just cause to complain of depredations committed by famishing aborigines of the country, who certainly have the right to live somewhere, and nowhere more certainly than on the lands which they and their fathers have occupied for countless generations.

The Commissioners to treat with Indians on the border of Mexico, finding the funds insufficient to conduct the commission. An account of their proceedings is submitted.

An arrangement has been entered into with General Luther Blake, of Alabama, for the removal of the Florida Indians West, which as yet may be regarded as an experiment.

The excess of the regular estimates for the present over the past year amounts to \$59,445, caused mainly by an increased number of agents in New Mexico and Utah; and the item of \$43,600 for interest of Choctaw paper. The special estimate last year were \$884,954 66 more than the present year, and the entire account exceeds the aggregate sum of the regular and special estimate now submitted, \$1,228,312 52. Additional appropriations, however, will be required.

The second volume of the work published by authority of Congress, under the direction of the bureau, containing information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States, is in press, and will shortly be ready for distribution.

The Commissioner concludes with some appropriate remarks in regard to the practicability of civilizing the Indians, in which he refers to the depressing influence of the warlike system. Regarding this work, and leaves the subject with the observation that any plan for the civilization of our Indians will be fatally defective if—first, not provide, in the most efficient manner—for their concentration, secondly, for their domestication; and thirdly, for their ultimate incorporation into the great body of our citizen population.—[Republican.

We are often tempted to laugh incredulously at certain peculiarities in others, without reflecting that our different methods of doing things may appear quite as ludicrous to them.

We cannot guard too much against indulgence in thoughts and actions, which, trivial as they may at first appear, would give a taint to the whole character, should they become settled habits.

A YOUNG PROGRESSIST.

The watchman presented Master George C. Huntley to the Mayor, with the information that he had formed the acquaintance of Master George last night, while the young gentleman was endeavoring to introduce himself, informally, to some young ladies on Walnut street, who appeared to be very much alarmed at his advance.

Master G. is probably about fourteen years of age, but his dress, air and manners, and especially a certain rakish swagger which he seemed to affect, would be more becoming a person ten or fifteen years older.

Mayor.—Do you live with your parents, George?

George.—No sir (with emphasis); I board in Green street, Northern Liberties.

Mayor.—Are you learning a trade?

George.—No sir; I have learned my trade long ago.

Mayor.—Long ago, eh? Pray, what trade is it?

George.—Sir, I am a vocalist.

Mayor.—Have you no father nor mother living?

George.—I believe I have a mother, sir, somewhere over in Southwark, but my professional engagements are so numerous, that I never have time to inquire after her.

Mayor.—Of what nature are those "professional engagements?"

George.—I sing comic and sentimental songs for the entertainment of the company at different hotels, and occasionally, when suitable inducements are offered, I assist at minor concerts.

Mayor.—Do you manage your own business and money affairs?

George.—Certainly, sir. A man in my circumstances can not afford to keep a treasurer or a business agent.

Mayor.—A man! Do tell me your age.

George.—I was fourteen, sir, last August!

Mayor.—Have you never understood that it requires a growth of twenty-one years to make a man in this country?

George.—Oh, that is an old system, sir. All that sort of prejudice was exploded long ago. The rising generation have introduced a new rule. Manhood now depends on development. Some are more of the man at twelve than others are at five-and-thirty. There's my friend, John Peters, he's about my age, and he was engaged to be married three years ago!

Mayor.—Take the boy down, and endeavor to find his mother.—Phil, Penn.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Sixty-nine years ago the 4th inst., a party of adventurers from the Eastern States, after a long and toilsome journey, descended the Ohio river, and encamped upon the spot where Newport Barracks now stands. They there separated for the several "stations" in Kentucky, and turned their steps through the wilderness, first pledging each other to meet upon the same spot, or such of them as might survive in *fifty years from that day*. This agreement was made on the 4th day of November 1782. In the year 1839, on the 4th day of November, precisely fifty years after that time of agreement, four of the old band met upon the spot to fulfill the promise! One of them was over ninety years of age; the rest were under three score and ten. After remaining a few days, they turned their steps homeward—not through a wilderness as they did a half hundred years before, but through scenes of busy life and the hum of industrial millions; nor did they promise another meeting, as *that* was an event fixed by a Higher will, and it has taken place!—They are all dead!

THE BOMB SHELL LIVE.

Somebody, speaking of the burning propensities of Yankees says:—
"If a bomb mortar could be constructed, which would throw an immense bomb-shell, containing fifteen passengers, from St. Louis to Boston in five minutes, with an absolute certainty that fourteen out of fifteen would be killed by the explosion, tickets for seats by the "Express Bomb Shell Line," would at once be at a premium each passenger being anxious for the chance to prove himself the "lucky fifteenth."

A devotee of Boethius stepped out of a hotel of Elmira, the other evening, and his perceptive faculties not being particularly distinct, tumbled unawares into the canal. After paddling round about half an hour, he succeeded in getting out and obtaining admittance into the house. Shaking his hat by the stove he exclaimed: "Say, (hie) mister, this may be a darn good tavern, (hie) but I think your house (hie) has got a 1-o-e-t-l-e-l-a-r-g-e-r cistern than it can well afford!"

☞ Kosuth's name is pronounced *Kosrut* with the accent on the last syllable.

"*Tis false*," as the girl said when her lover told her she had beautiful hair.

Nothing ever touched the heart of a reader that did not come from the heart of a writer.

There are but few who know how to be kind and innocent—by doing nothing we learn to do ill.

The worst education which teaches self-denial is better than the best which teaches everything but that.

Make not a servant a confidant, for if he finds out that you dare not displease him, he will do to displease you.

A reading people will become a thinking people, and then they are capable of becoming a national and a great people.

We have a militia force of four millions men, in the United States.

The number of students in Yale College, the present term, is five hundred and fifty-eight.

The copyright of the Waverley Novels have expired, a complete set may now be purchased in England for rather less than ten dollars. Scott's lifetime, a set cost two hundred and fifty dollars.